

was labeled in part: (Wholesale carton) "Knoxit The Great Gonorrhoea Remedy Knoxit in Five Days; Knoxit Safe, Sure, Guaranteed Try It;" (retail carton) "Knoxit The great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes. Call for by Name Only. Avoid Substitutes. Prepared only by Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto;" (bottle) "Knoxit Liquid the great prophylactic. Call for by Name Only. Avoid Substitutes. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto;" (circular) "Knoxit Liquid A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat and inflammations of the mucous membranes. It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers and cankers. Knoxit can be used with absolute confidence * * * For the Eye * * * For the Nose * * * For the Throat * * * For Ulcers and Hemorrhoids * * * For Other mucous Irritations."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars bore and contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it consisted of a yellow aqueous solution containing glycerin, zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, perfumed with oil of rose, and each of said ingredients or any compound of the same was not capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it on the cartons and label and in the circular.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7531. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10649. I. S. No. 13022-r. S. No. E-1567.)

On June 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, consigned on January 31, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by The Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Jar and wrapper) "A Valued Medicine for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, etc.;" (circular) "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba Is Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhoea * * * Tarrant's 'Compound Extract' is also a convenient and agreeable method of administering cubebs and copaiba in those disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * is chiefly used in the treatment of gonorrhoea. In other mucous discharges as chronic catarrh with profuse secretion, leucorrhoea, gleet, cystitis, etc. * * * is employed in diseases of the mucous membranes particularly those of a chronic character as leucorrhoea,

gonorrhoea, gleet, catarrh and irritation of the bladder.—‘as a remedy for gonorrhoea it has enjoyed great popularity’ * * * ‘may be successfully employed in the treatment of * * * (gonorrhoea) of sub acute or chronic type (gleet) * * * cystitis * * * leucorrhoea, vaginal gonorrhoea, sub acute and chronic pyelitis.’ * * * Directions.—Gonorrhœa * * * Gleet * * * In Leucorrhoea or Whites * * * In Inflammations of the Bladder and Urethra.”

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of cubebs and copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel of information for the reason that the statements, appearing on the wrapper enclosing, on the label on the box containing, and in the circular accompanying, the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7532. Adulteration and misbranding of cocoa. U. S. * * * v. 10 Cases of Alleged Cocoa. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11079, 11080, 11081, 11082, 11083, 11084, 11085. I. S. No. 16553-r. S. No. E-1666.)

On August 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of cocoa, at Wilson, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 28, 1919, by the National Cocoa Mills, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, “My Own Cocoa.”

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance containing starch and sugar was mixed with, and substituted wholly or in part for, the article, and for the further reason that the product was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the label, to wit, “Cocoa,” in prominent letters, and “Pure Cocoa,” in very conspicuous type, and “The Cocoa contained in this package is Positively High Grade,” not sufficiently corrected by a statement stamped in an illegible manner, were false and misleading, and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the name of, another article. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

At the October, 1919, term, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*